Chairman, I have put a very specific question: What is the amount spent per child? From the figure which the Minister has given, it comes to about Rs. 200/- per child per year. It is something like Rs. 15/- per child per month. It is about fifty paise per child per day... *(interruptions)*... Mr, Minister, you said that three crore odd students were going to be benefited by the scheme. The amount you allocated was Rs. 600 odd crores. It is coming to about Rs. 200/- per child for the whole year.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: This is from the Government of India side.

SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: This is from the Government of India only.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: But the State Governments also ...*(interruptions)*...

SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: My question is ...*(interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dalmia, please sit down. The Minister is answering you.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Mr. Chairman, many State Governments are coming forward to help the scheme. Many States are extending their support in the shape of pulses, oil, vegetables, etc., because the scheme is being implemented mainly in the blocks where the Employment Assurance Scheme RPDS (Revamped Public Distribution System) is in operation and in the low female literacy blocks to begin with.

SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: Mr. Chairman, with fifty paise per student per day, it is impossible to feed a student. Even the animal feed will cost more than that amount.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Mr. Chairman, I am sorry that the hon. Member is not following my answer. I have divided the question into two. There are two components in the scheme. One component is the cereal component, i.e., 100 grams of cereals being given by the Government of India. The second component comes from the State Governments. It includes pulses, fats, etc. This is a nutritional promotion scheme. There is a protein deficiency. Pulses provide sufficient proteins. The deficiency is about 6-7 grams. The deficiency varies from State to State.

SHRI M.A. BABY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, on this matter there should be a discussion. The elementary level education is crucial for shaping the future of our country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please give notice. Now, the Question Hours is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Production of fertilizers in Andhra Pradesh

*86. SHRI T. VENKATRAM REDDY:
SHRI G. PRATHAPA REDDY:
Will the Minister of CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of fertilizers in Andhra Pradesh is not in accordance with its production capacity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to enhance its production capacity.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) to (c) The production and capacity utilisation of the major fertilizer units in Andhra Pradesh is furnished in statement *(see* below). The capacity utilisation of all major plants except FCI, Ramagundam, has been satisfactory.

The capacity utilisation of the Ramagundam unit of FCI has been poor year after year on account of problems arising from design deficiencies, equipment imbalances, high ash content of coal and liquidity constraints affecting procurement of inputs and in effecting timely renewals and replacements. Prolonged power cuts/power restrictions and coal availability have also affected the performance of the plant.

In April, 1995, Government has

approved, in principle, a revival package for FCI, which envisages a fresh investment of Rs. 1736.20 crores on revamp of Ramagundam, Talcher and Sindri units with front-end change in feedstock from coal to naphtha at Ramagundam and Talcher units, apart from capital restructuring and other financial reliefs to the company. This package provides for capital investment of Rs. 512 crores on revamp of Ramagundam unit, for achieving a sustained production capacity of 4,95,000 tonnes per annum. The funds for revamp of revival package of FCI are yet to be tied up. The final decision on revamping of Ramagundam unit will depend on the outcome of the proceedings pending before the BIFR, which is a quasi-judicial authority. Meanwhile, Government has been providing non-plan support, to the extent possible, to FCI to continue operations in its functional units, including Ramagundam unit. During the financial year 1995-96, Rs. 191.50 crores have been provided in the budget in the form of non-plan support to FCI.

Statement

Unit-wise Production Performance of major fertilizer units in Andhra Pradesh

Plant	Installed Capacity	Production ('000' MT)				%age Capacity Utilization			
	('000' MT)	1992-	1993-	1994-95	Apr-Oct. 95	1992-	1993-	1994-	Apr-Oct. 95
Nitrogen (N)									
FCI: Ramagundam	151.8	58.0	88.8	35.2	18.6	38.2	58.5	23.2	21.0
CFL: Vizag	83.8	99.9	82.4	93.0	48.8	119.2	98.3	111.0	99.8
GFCL: Kakinada	54.0	62.2	40.1	61.2	34.3	115.2	74.3	113.3	108.9
NFCL: Kakinada*	227.7	142.3	272.0	310.5	183.9	93.7	119.5	136.4	138.5
RIN: Vizag	8.8	7.1	6.7	7.3	4.0	81.1	76.5	83.4	78.3
TOTAL (N):	526.1	369.5	490.0	507.2	289.6	82.1	93.1	96.4	94.4
Phosphates (P)									
CFL: Vizag	104.1	106.1	84.6	98.0	55.5	101.9	81.3	94.1	91.4
GFCL: Kakinada	138.1	158.8	102.5	158.5	87.5	115.1	74.3	113.4	108.7
TOTAL (P):	242.1	264.9	187.1	254.5	143.0	109.4	77.3	105.1	101.3

*NFCL: Kakinada went into commercial production in August, 1992.

Nous: FCI—Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited— Product: Urea

CFL—Coromandel Fertilizers Limited—Products: 28:28, 14:35:14, DAP, 20:20

GFCL—Godavari Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited— Product: Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP)

NFCL—Nagarjuna Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited— Product: Urea

RIN—Rashtriya Ispat Nigam— Product : Ammonium Sulphate (By-product)